359-360

350/1.7

M. A. Cleaves: Light Energy. N.Y. Rebman Co., 1904.

P. 609, Ll. 5-13: At a meeting of the American Physical Society in December, 1902, Prof. R.W.Wood of the Johns Hopkins University, described and exhibited a screen which was transparent to ultra-violet rays. This was made by combining a gelatine film containing nitroso-dimethyl-anilin with copper oxid and cobalt glass. While being opaque to the rest of the spectrum, such a screen is very useful in photographing the ultra-violet spectra since it enables the over-lapping spectra of other orders to be eliminated. The author showed an interesting ledture experiment in which the rays of the lantern, after passing through such a screen, were concentrated to an invisible focus, where a suitable fluorescent substance was excited. This should furnish an invaluable means of sifting out other frequencies and studying the action of ultra-violet frequencies alone in therapeutic work as well as physical experiment.

P.607 11.21-31:

By the introduction of a fluorescent object, such as a plate of uranium glass, into the eye-piece of a prism spectroscope, ultra-violet frequencies of the source of light energy at once become visible.

The same purpose was accomplished by H. von Helmholtz, by placing a thin film of quinin sulphate in the telescope at the spot where the objective forms a true image of the spectrum. For the investigation of the ultra-violet frequencies, special instruments, with lenses and prisms of quartz are required, as they are absorbed by glass.

359/360

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